

scheme. In the two years after 1901 the world's production was considerably larger than the world's consumption. In those years and the few years thereafter, when consumption did not catch up with the earlier overproduction, the price of coffee, the price on the New York Coffee Exchange, varied from 85 to 95 cents a pound, the high and low prices being both in 1904.

Then in 1906-07 came a crop amounting to 25,811,000 bags, the largest in the world's history, succeeded in 1909-10 by another heavy production.

"Realizing," says the Attorney-General in his bill, "that according to the natural laws of commerce the price of coffee would be very materially reduced on account of the great overproduction during the season of 1906-07, some of those interested in maintaining coffee at as high a price as possible conceived the idea not only to hold it at the price then existing but actually to increase the same by artificial means and thus directly and indirectly to restrain the trade and commerce between Brazil and the United States, and with the purpose of carrying this idea into effect the named defendants and other parties hereinbefore mentioned entered into the agreement to control the coffee supply."

The bill specifies in great detail the process by which the State of Sao Paulo and the Brazilian Government carried out the "valorization" scheme. A loan of \$7,000,000 was secured from George H. Schroeder & Co. of London, the National City Bank of New York and others, with which coffee was purchased in the Brazilian market. The coffee was then sold at a profit on the proceeds of a loan of \$7,000,000 on an export of 60 cents on a bag and the coffee purchased was to be sold at a profit of 10 cents a bag, the National City Bank was constituted the agent of the Government in New York for the part of the loan represented by the American bonds.

Representatives of the Government of Sao Paulo bought with the money so obtained 100,000 bags of coffee. By September 30, 1909, the supply had been reduced to about 7,000,000 bags, most of which was held by the committee. "And it is now made a defendant in the Government's suit," the bill says.

The activities of the committee are described in the Government's bill year by year. It had no meeting at all until January 5, 1909, when it decided to sell 50,000 bags of coffee during the year, provided recognized buyers should offer a price of not less than 2 cents a pound. It also decided that the amount of coffee to be sold in the first half of 1909 to 50,000 bags. The action of the committee was similar in other years. The Government's bill goes on to say that the committee's action was to withdraw from the market coffee more than 100,000 bags of coffee and thus to reduce the available supply and to increase its market price, and to keep the price of coffee artificially high, even by the enormous crop of 1907-08. Shortly thereafter the price began to rise and continued to rise, although in the season of 1909-10 the production exceeded the consumption, and most of the 1909-10 crop was sold at a price which was higher than the price of the 1907-08 crop.

The immediate effect of valorization was to withdraw from the market coffee more than 100,000 bags of coffee and thus to reduce the available supply and to increase its market price, and to keep the price of coffee artificially high, even by the enormous crop of 1907-08. Shortly thereafter the price began to rise and continued to rise, although in the season of 1909-10 the production exceeded the consumption, and most of the 1909-10 crop was sold at a price which was higher than the price of the 1907-08 crop.

Within the last year conditions have become especially acute because the consumption has exceeded the production, and hence the deficiency had to be drawn from the supply already in the market, which is a large part of that supply and is in the hands of said committee, who were careful to sell their coffee in such quantities and in such a way as not to reduce the market price of coffee. The bill says that the committee's action was to withdraw from the market coffee more than 100,000 bags of coffee and thus to reduce the available supply and to increase its market price, and to keep the price of coffee artificially high, even by the enormous crop of 1907-08. Shortly thereafter the price began to rise and continued to rise, although in the season of 1909-10 the production exceeded the consumption, and most of the 1909-10 crop was sold at a price which was higher than the price of the 1907-08 crop.

This coffee has once been in the channels of commerce and in the manner heretofore described has been withdrawn therefrom and is being held by said committee for the purposes of consumption, but to be again returned to the channels of commerce. However, by various agreements and conspiracies between the members of said committee they have endeavored to keep such quantities as will materially affect the price, and to insure that the price will not be affected thereby when sold in their discretion to require an express contract from the purchaser, and when such contract will not permit the purchaser to resell the coffee. Coffee Exchange, said committee will continue to withhold said coffee in its hands, and especially the parts thereof in storage in the State of New York from the market, and by so doing will continue to keep the price of coffee artificially high, and to restrain foreign and interstate trade and commerce thereon unless relief be obtained from this honorable court.

The Government alleges that the profits of the valorization scheme did not go to the producers, but to those who controlled the scheme. It goes on to show that the funds paid 5 per cent, and were bought at a discount, which cost the Government about \$12,000,000.

The Government declares that the Sherman anti-trust act has been violated in two particulars. "The valorization scheme," says the bill, "constituted with those who were interested in maintaining the price of coffee at a higher level than that at which it would remain if the laws of supply and demand were permitted without hindrance to have their way. The fact that the committee held its meetings outside the United States and that the scheme was put forward in a foreign country is held not to make any difference because Sileken is a resident of this city and kept in communication with the other defendants by mail and wire, and because the coffee is now stored in the jurisdiction of the court."

The second particular deals with the committee itself and the Government alleges that its actions aimed at restraint of trade, were actually aided by personal greed. In its petition the Government asserts that "it admits to either the title or possession of the coffee purchased or held under said scheme by any one, whether personally or as a member of any committee engaged in carrying out the purpose of the scheme, declared illegal and void, and that the agreements and contracts be declared null and void, and that the committee be enjoined from doing any act which would tend to keep the price of coffee artificially high, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the coffee and the warehouse receipts for it."

Judge Hand signed an order addressed to the defendants to show cause to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock why they should not be restrained from disposing of the coffee or removing it until a final decree is entered. He also signed a temporary injunction restraining them from control of the coffee until the case is heard. He directed that, service of the papers on Sileken and a principal officer of the New York Coffee Company should be sufficient. "The Government," says the bill, "has applied to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. According to officials of the Department of Justice, who aided in the preparation of the case, this is the first time that the Government has ever asked a Federal court to enjoin property belonging to private citizens, and to compel its sale in an effort to break up a monopoly. If the Department of Justice is successful in its prosecution of the case, the decision will constitute a strong precedent, officials say, against

the "cornering" of foodstuffs or other necessary commodities. The agents of the Department have been at work on the coffee case for many months. At the request of Attorney-General Wickersham the consular and diplomatic officers in Brazil gathered a great deal of the evidence as to the history and organization of the "valorization" plan. The Brazilian embassy does not contemplate making a protest against the Government's coffee trade suit or against the seizure by the United States of the coffee in New York warehouses.

M. Da Costa Barreiras, commercial attaché of the Brazilian embassy, declared to-morrow that the members of the coffee syndicate in which the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo is so heavily interested were not the concern of the embassy. It was not the custom of the embassy, he said, to act diplomatically in behalf of the coffee syndicate in the United States, for, as he said, in charge of Brazilian diplomatic representation in this country, to consider what course should be adopted.

If circumstances arising later seemed to require any action by the Brazilian Government through the embassy, there would be no doubt that the Brazilian Government would consider what course should be adopted.

QUEERLY MARKED BODY FOUND.

Boy With Hair Half Long and Half Clipped Taken From Surf.

The body of a boy about 12 years old was found yesterday morning in the surf at the foot of Ocean Parkway, Far Rockaway. The hair on one side of his head had been clipped very close, almost as if shaven. On the other side of the head the hair is about three inches long. There were three cuts in the side of the face. The body had been in the water for a week or more.

The condition of the boy's hair led the police to conjecture that he had been kept a prisoner and the grotesque cut devised to keep him from trying to show himself outside. On the chance that he might have been an inmate of some home in the vicinity, but only one of them had been opened for the season, St. Malachi's at Rockaway Park. The sisters there said that none of their charges was missing.

The boy had brown hair and brown eyes and seemed to have been well nourished. He had on gray striped trousers and a light shirt.

CASSIDYITES ACTIVE.

Freeing of the Boss Gives Them Renewed Interest in Politics.

Politicians in Queens county have been greatly disturbed as the result of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court clearing Joseph Cassidy, the former Democratic boss and State committee man, from all blame in connection with the judicial scandal in the Second Department at the last election. Since the decision was handed down Cassidy's friends have been very active and they are now making preparations to go to the Bannockburn convention at the same time that the representatives of the regular organization go.

District Attorney Matthew J. Smith said yesterday the cases of Willett and Cassidy, which were presented to the Grand Jury this week.

Neither Willett nor Walker had appeared at the Sheriff's office yesterday to surrender himself, he was said today that they were not expected, as the Sheriff considers that their parole in the custody of their counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, by Justice Appell still holds good.

25 CENT HOLDUP.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Robs Another of the Same Age.

Morris Belford, 14 years old, of 180 East 14th street started out last night with a loaded revolver determined to leave the paths of peace and be a bold, bad bandit.

Near Second avenue he met another fourteen-year-old boy, Morris Ehrlich, of 531 East 14th street.

"Give me your money. I'm a bad man," said Belford, pointing the revolver.

He got 25 cents and then his victim ran to the East 10th street police station. Detectives Quaine and Cruise went back with the Ehrlich boy. They found Belford waiting at a corner and gathered him in. The boy explained that he had been waiting in moving picture shows and thought it would be an easy way to get money. He was sent to the children's society.

CITY COLLEGE DINNER.

Evening Session Expresses Appreciation of Prof. Dugan's Work.

The third annual banquet of the Evening Session of the College of the City of New York was held last night at the Hotel St. Denis. There were 150 others and at the speakers' table were President Dugan, Dr. Louis Coleman and Dr. A. Costa, representing the faculty of the evening session, and Charles Fishback and William Brittain representing the student body.

President Finley and Mr. Schencklin spoke of the growth of the college and of its service to the city in training young men for posts in the different departments of the city.

Mr. Brittain, on behalf of the student body, presented Prof. Dugan with a handsome binocular, at the same time telling him how much the students appreciate his efforts to make the evening session a power in the city. James P. Dugan, of the class of 1892, who was formerly principal of the City ward schools, was among those present.

MANUEL READY FOR WAR?

Deposed King Meets Royalists on Border of Portugal.

Lisbon, May 18.—It is rumored that former King Manuel of Portugal has been for a few days at Pontevedra, a Spanish town near the border of Portugal, conferring with the royalists.

This combined with the recrudescence of the smuggling of arms is causing considerable uneasiness to the Portuguese Government.

The priests, who are among King Manuel's declared supporters, are said to be doing their utmost to stir up the peasants. The republican government has expelled many priests and others.

MOSLAN SOAP
BEST FOR BABY'S BATH
Soothes the tender skin, softens, and keeps it moist. Medicated with Polam, the healing remedy, the beneficial effects of which are exerted gently upon the skin. As pure as a soap can be.
Large cake, price 25 cents
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
For free sample, write Emergency Laboratories, 127 West New York

SAN DIEGO VIGILANTES LIKELY TO BE TAILED

Governor's Investigator Says the State Must Stop Free Speech Violence.

I. W. W. LAWYERS EXILED

They Return, Are Arrested, and Freed and Told to Leave Town Again.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 18.—San Diego is tense with excitement to-night because of developments to-day in connection with the Industrial Workers of the World free speech fight here.

These include publication of the report of Col. Harris Weinstock of Sacramento the special commissioner sent to San Diego by Gov. Johnson to investigate conditions and warning given to Fred H. Moore and Marcus Robbins, attorneys representing the Industrial Workers of the World, and William S. Rollins, I. W. W. secretary, that they must leave San Diego immediately or take the consequences.

The attorneys appealed to the Superior Court for protection and filed affidavits which may result in the arrest of fifteen "prominent citizens" said to be members of the citizens committee or Vigilantes.

It seems certain that Gov. Johnson will take charge of affairs in San Diego on the ground that the city and county authorities are unable to cope with the situation. Weinstock's report to the Governor accuses both sides, he holds that the citizens of San Diego have supported the civil authorities and taken the law into their own hands are most to blame.

He declares that the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World in Spokane, Fresno, San Diego and other cities to which large parties of irresponsible persons have been sent to foment industrial strike are a serious menace to the nation. He says new laws are necessary to meet this developing economic problem but he denounces vigorously the alternative methods adopted by the vigilantes, which have included kidnapping, deportation, violence, disregard of individual rights and the commission of offenses which cannot be described.

He calls conditions in San Diego chaotic and advises the Governor to take charge of affairs through the Attorney-General and prosecute the vigilantes.

Attorneys Moore and Robbins and Secretary Rollins were arrested this morning, following the circulation of rumors that they had secured ammunition to surrender to the city.

A search revealed one gun and a small quantity of ammunition. The lawyers were released after being detained a short time but had scarcely left the police station when they were halted by twenty-five unmasked men, some of them among the wealthiest citizens of San Diego.

These men warned the attorneys that if they did not leave the city they would be "taken the consequences." They were then allowed to go.

The attorneys have cases in court here and have been told by the court house that they must leave the city. They demanded protection of Judge Guy of the Superior Court. He asked that they prepare affidavits, which was done. They named John M. Porter in the affidavits and swore there were fifteen other persons they could not name in the mob which seized them. These fifteen identified most appear in court Monday to answer citations issued to-day.

It developed that the three complainants were driven from the city early this morning, that they returned again, were arrested and then held up by the vigilantes. They say they will remain here at any cost.

District Attorney H. S. Utley said that he considered certain statements in the Weinstock report libelous and that he would hold Col. Weinstock personally responsible for them. Weinstock is due here to-morrow.

Utley says many of the statements in the report are untrue, that the people of San Diego have been compelled to defend themselves against the invasion of a lawless mob, that the legally constituted authorities are in control and that those who have been mistreated by mobs have only to appear before a Grand Jury now in session here.

He charges finally that the Governor is playing politics.

The Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles has begun an investigation of the I. W. W. The books and other records of the San Diego branch of the organization have been removed to Los Angeles.

DEAN BURGESS TO RETIRE.

Veteran Columbia Professor May Be Succeeded by Prof. Woodbridge.

Although official announcement has not yet been made it is understood that Prof. J. W. Burgess, who is dean of the faculties of political science, philosophy, pure science and the arts at Columbia University, and the arts at Columbia University, will retire at the end of the present year and that he will be succeeded by Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge as dean of the graduate faculty.

Prof. Burgess because of advanced years has planned to retire from academic life for some time, so it was said at Columbia yesterday, but he has just now decided that it would be unwise for him to continue as dean for another year. Coincident with Prof. Burgess's retirement is the promotion of Prof. William H. Carpenter, who for three years has been associate dean of the graduate faculties under Prof. Burgess, to the newly established office of provost of the university.

Prof. Burgess has been a professor at Columbia since 1878, when he was appointed lecturer in law, and in 1882 he was appointed professor of constitutional law and constitutional history. He was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Amherst College in 1904, and the degree of Ph.D. from Princeton in 1905. He was appointed to the chair of history, political science and constitutional law at Columbia, and in 1908 was named the first Theodore Roosevelt professor of political science and history.

Prof. Woodbridge, who it is said is to succeed Dean Burgess, is also an Amherst man, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1890, in 1892 he was appointed lecturer in law, and in 1904 he received the LL.D. degree from Amherst. He is a Columbia professor of philosophy, which chair he now holds.

HURT IN DREAMLAND SHOW.

Man and Motorcycle Fly Out of Bowl and Mullen May Die.

Whirling around a saucer track at a terrific rate of speed, William Mullen, a performer in a Dreamland show, lost control of his motorcycle last night and was crashing through a railing behind which many persons were standing. As he pitched forward he left his machine and it cut several of the spectators who didn't get out of the way quickly enough. Mullen was unconscious and the cries of the spectators attracted a big crowd to his side.

Patrolman John Hubman sent in calls for two ambulances to the Coney Island Hospital and Dr. Rubin and Dr. Greboff responded. Mullen was hustled away to the hospital and the doctors gave their attention to the slight injuries of those who had been hit by the motorcycle in its gyrations. Police reserves were called out to keep back the crowd that flocked around.

The saucer track on which Mullen was riding is about one-sixteenth of a mile in circumference. At the top of it is a railing, behind which the spectators stand to watch the performance. He was being paced by George Cook. Suddenly and with no word of warning man and machine were driven clean through the rail, which gave way under the impact. The spectators in the immediate vicinity were knocked down and cries of fright went up. It was found that Mullen had several fractured ribs and was internally injured. It is said he cannot live. He is 22 years old and not married. He lives at Shore road and Narrows avenue, Fort Hamilton.

INQUIRY INTO BRIDE'S DEATH.

Poughkeepsie Mayor Orders Body Examined If Necessary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 18.—Public attention was directed to-day to the death of Mrs. Laura Averill Snoddy on May 4 in a maternity and general hospital on Noxon street by an order issued by Mayor Sague to Health Officer Wilson and Coroner Selfridge to investigate the girl's death and if necessary to exhumate the body and conduct an autopsy.

The woman was registered at the hospital under the name of Mrs. Harold Snow only a few days after her marriage, which was performed by the Rev. C. L. Stromborn of the Church of the Holy Comforter. Records in the city chamberlain's office show that on April 28 Roswell Leonard Snoddy of Syracuse, N. Y., and Laura Averill Snoddy of Geneva, N. Y., each 23, took out a marriage license.

The girl's father accompanied them and asked the chamberlain not to give the matter publicity, because it might injure the license to the young man's business. The license was filed was marked "Not for publication."

Miss Casner was a student at the New Paltz Normal School and would have graduated in two weeks. Her husband is a school teacher.

When the young woman died the death certificate was made out in her maiden name by Dr. T. W. Mahoney, giving the cause as a malignant cancerous growth. The body was taken to Canisius, N. Y., for burial. The doctor said to-day that he believed his diagnosis was accurate.

Mayor Sague declared he had learned there was something yet to be learned in the case.

JAPANESE BATTLE CRUISER.

Great Ship Launched Simultaneously With the Texas.

LONDON, May 18.—It was a mere coincidence, of course, that simultaneously with the launching of the Texas at Newport News the great Japanese battleship, cruiser Kongo of 27,000 tons should be sent down the ways by Vickers, Sons & Maxim at Barrow in Furness. She is turbine propelled, has 70,000 horse-power and can use either coal or oil. Her speed is figured at 30 knots an hour.

Her armament consists among other things of eight 14-inch guns. Her cost when completed will be \$12,500,000. The new war vessel was christened by Mme. Koike, the wife of the former Consul-General at New York, who released two doves as an emblem of peace.

The Texas will have an armament of ten 14-inch guns, but her speed will be only 21 knots an hour.

CASTRO BEATEN BY ILLNESS.

Dictator of Venezuela Out of Politics for Good.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela, will never again take part in South American politics, according to advice received at the State Department. It is stated that Castro is at Tenerife, Canary Islands, and so firmly in the grasp of the chronic disease from which he is suffering as to make it unlikely that he will ever be able to resume his activities.

ADVERTISE FOR CHIEF RABBI.

United Synagogue Wants Eligible Men to Write.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 18.—The Jewish Chronicle prints what is practically an advertisement for a new chief rabbi. It is in the shape of a formal letter from the secretary of the United Synagogue, in which the hope is expressed that "any gentleman who is prepared to accept the position of chief rabbi will communicate with me as soon as possible." The job pays \$10,000 a year for life.

Rabbi Joseph Hertz, at one time head of a small congregation at Lexington avenue and 180th street and before that rabbi of a synagogue in Johannesburg, South Africa, is now in London conferring with the authorities of the United Synagogue. He is the only American who is being considered for the position.

Six Killed in Paris Wreck.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, May 18.—Six persons were killed and thirty injured by a collision to-night at the Nord station between an outgoing express and an incoming slow train.

May Die of Auto Injuries.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. GUAYMAS, 25 years old, an employee in the Street Cleaning Department, whose home is in West New Brighton, Staten Island, was run down by an automobile owned by Joseph Malloy, president of the Democratic Club of Richmond town, on the night of his son William last night on Post avenue, Port Richmond. Two of Garman's ribs were broken and he was injured internally. On account of his age the doctor at the St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was taken, had little hope of his recovery. Malloy was not arrested.

MOURNERS DROP INTO NEWLY OPENED GRAVES

More Than Thirty Entombed at Monaco's Evening Burial in Greenwood.

SOME FELL ON HIS COFFIN

Panic in Cemetery and Police Reserves and Ambulances Called.

While they were seeing the casket containing the body of their friend lowered into a grave in Greenwood Cemetery early last evening more than thirty persons were precipitated into that grave and other open graves adjoining it. The police got the names of three of these, who were so seriously injured as to necessitate their being taken to a hospital. The others were cared for by the surgeons who came with ambulances.

The funeral was that of Giuseppe Monaco, of 117 Navy street, Brooklyn, and was being conducted by the members of Rome Lodge, 554 F. & A. M., of which Monaco was past grand master. The hearse was drawn by ten black horses and behind it followed about 150 coaches containing the friends and relatives of the dead man. The grave had been dug near Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. Several other graves in the immediate vicinity had been dug and when the funeral party entered the grounds they found these covered with boards.

Anticipating a large funeral, Supt. William Greathair had had down special policemen to the place of burial and warned them to keep the people from standing on the boards covering the open graves. The police succeeded until the body was being lowered, when, in their eagerness to see everything some of those present moved forward, and before any one knew what was going on the mass of spectators had crowded close to the grave of Monaco.

The policemen shouted to them to keep off the boards covering the graves, but to no purpose. Suddenly the boards on several graves gave way almost simultaneously, and from thirty to forty persons dropped down. There was a scramble on the part of the others to get away from the danger places and some of them were shoved down into Monaco's grave. One of these was Romano Tateskie, a grave digger. His face and hands were cut and his body was bruised.

Persons were summoned from the Fourth and Fifth avenue police stations and calls were sent to the Norwegian and Seney hospitals. Dr. Cook and Dr. Straub responded and put in a busy hour fixing up those who had been hurt. Paolo Zotto of 574 Carroll street, Brooklyn, had his left shoulder fractured. Frank Diemond of 321 Twenty-fourth street, had his nose and right arm fractured and got an ugly cut on his body. They were taken to Seney Hospital. Joseph Monaco, a relative of the dead man, had his nose hurt.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius said that sufficient warning not to walk on the boards had been given to those who came to the funeral.

The crowd moved to a position of safety after the boards gave way, and the grave of Monaco was filled in by the cemetery attendants. Superintendent Graffius